

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 30th September, 1889.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Charpuz* (Moradabad), of the 21st September, says that it would seem that the Resident in Tipperah has followed the example of Colonel Nisbett and forced the Rája to execute a deed of abdication. The Bengal Government is sure to act upon the advice of the Resident and occupy the Tipperah state. If the Government of India do not put a stop to the mischievously browbeating policy which Residents have lately adopted, all other native states will be apprehensive of sharing, in course of time, the fate of Kashmír and Tipperah. Mr. Digby has rightly reminded Government of the Mutiny, and warned it that the policy now obtaining is calculated to provoke alienation of heart and turbulent excitement in the minds of the people. There is grave reason to believe that such policy has a tendency to lead to serious consequences. Hence the *Charpuz* solemnly counsels Government to forbear pursuit of its present hazardous course.

**Circulation,
173 copies.**

The Tipperah state.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd September, in continuation of its previous comments on the introduction of the Indian Budget into Parliament, observes that

**Circulation,
415 copies.**

Comments on Sir John Gorst's speech about the Indian Budget.

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it would seem that, in the course of the debate, some Member urged the necessity of curtailing the civil expenditure. Sir John Gorst was much annoyed at the proposal, and replied : "It was ridiculous to expect any decrease in the civil expenses." But why ? Is the Under Secretary of State prepared to deny that the Indian officials, particularly the covenanted civilians, receive higher salaries than the officials in other countries, which are richer than India, for doing the same work ? Lord Macaulay said : "India is a poorer country than countries in Europe which are reckoned poor ; poorer than Ireland, for example, or Portugal." Sir Evelyn Baring clearly showed in his Budget speech in 1882 that India is poorer than even Turkey, which is the poorest country in Europe. According to him, the average annual income per head of population is £33 in England, £23 in France, £4 in Turkey and only Rs. 27 in India. Hence it will be perceived that England is fifteen times as rich as India, but still the rates of pay in the latter country exceed those in the former by at least 25 per cent. The *Hindustán* then quotes an extract from some pamphlet written by the late Professor Fawcett, in which he stated, on the authority of a high official in England, that, "for precisely the same work done in England, a poor country like India pays 20 or 30 per cent, more than is paid by England, with all her wealth." Two other extracts are quoted from the book entitled "The Grammar of Indian Finance," published by an official of the Indian Financial Department, who condemns the salaries paid to the covenanted civil servants as too high, and urges that the time has arrived for making a reduction. The *Hindustán* could quote similar extracts from the writings and speeches of other gentlemen, but it thinks that the quotations already made clearly show that there is much room for economy in the civil department, and that it is an injustice and a sin not to curtail the expenses. The reduction of the public expenditure would enable Government to grant some relief to the overburdened tax-payers. Sir John Gorst's comments on the salt tax and the famine insurance fund were completely refuted by Mr. Bradlaugh. It is to be regretted that no Member drew attention to the need for reduction in the military expenditure.

The Hindustani (Lucknow), of the 22nd September, gives

Delay in the introduction
of the Indian Budget into
Parliament.

the substance of the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget, and observes that the debate

Circulation:
300 copies.

is a good index to the extent of interest taken by Parliament in the affairs of this country. The Budget was introduced two days previous to the closing of Parliament; and when it was presented by Sir John Gorst, out of a total of 600 or upwards, who might and perhaps ought to have been present, the insignificant number of five Members actually took their seats. Others, to make up the quorum, there were; but these, as soon as they possibly could, conveniently retired to the smoking room! Thus Parliament devoted only four hours to the consideration of a Financial Statement upon which the well-being of an Empire rested, and that at the end of the session; while the discussion on the English Civil Service Estimates extended over thirty-six days, and yet the time occupied was considered by some gentlemen as insufficient! It is gratifying to notice that even the Conservative organs have censured Government for the unusual delay in the introduction of the Indian Budget this year. Even the *London Times* has condemned the delay as shameful. It is to be hoped that Government will voluntarily introduce the Financial Statement more seasonably in future.

A correspondent of the *Dabda-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of Alleged need for the revival of the Press Act. the 21st September, is glad to learn that Rāja Shiva Prasad, C. S. I., has prepared a memorial praying for the revival of the Press Act. He has got the memorial signed by thousands of people, and will shortly submit it to Government. This is as it should be. The writer is quite at one with the Rāja in regard to the necessity for the revival of the Press Act, though he holds different views from him in other important matters. A majority of vernacular newspapers, being in the hands of other than educated and respectable persons, abuse the boon of liberty, which has so generously been bestowed on all by Government, and make unjust attacks on private gentlemen, princes and Government. Government had better impose some salutary restrictions on the abuse of freedom by the native press. The

Circulation:
300 copies.

restrictions may of course be removed when they become unnecessary.

Circulation,
416 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 22nd September, approves of the decision arrived at by The Bombay Mamlatdárs. Government in the case of the Bombay Mamlatdárs. Those among them who voluntarily paid bribes, in order to obtain promotion and other such favours, will be removed from the public service, but will be awarded some compensation ; while the others, who were forced against their will to purchase forbearance, will not be interfered with. Nothing could be a better decision than this.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayág Samachár* (Allahabad), of the 23rd September, Debi Prasad, Jailer at Mirzapur. complains that the money paid to Debi Prasad, the Jailer at Mirzapur, by civil prisoners, for transmission to civil courts, is not forthwith forwarded by him to its destination. The writer insinuates that the Jailer appropriates the money to his own use for as long a period as he safely can, and does not disgorge it until he receives reminders from the civil courts ; and suggests that the Jail account books should be examined.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd September, refers to the Case of one Sobha Rám, an inhabitant of Barthara, Narkhi, Agra district, who accused some men of having set fire to his house and complained of the alleged illegal proceedings of the police in the case. His wife and son perished in the flames and some other persons were wounded. The Joint Magistrate committed the accused to the Sessions Judge, who acquitted them. The High Court dismissed the application for revision of the Judgment of the Judge. It is to be regretted that no court took any notice of the complaints made against the police. Four witnesses complained that they had been suborned to give false evidence by the police. If their complaint be true, the police should have been required to furnish an explanation, otherwise they should have been prosecuted for perjury. It is well known that at many places the police have formed a league with thieves and bad characters and both the parties freely levy blackmail from the people. The District Officers should remedy the evil.

The Almora Akhbár, of the 23rd September, advertizing to the rumour that the establishment of a special department for the destruction of wild beasts is contemplated, observes that there is no necessity for the establishment of a separate department for the purpose. If arms were supplied to a few selected men in each village, or the amount of rewards were increased, beasts of prey would soon become extinct. In Kumaun, a sensible diminution is perceptible in the number of wild animals.

Circulation,
76 copies.

A correspondent of the Mauj-i-Narbadda (Hoshangabad), Muharram at Harda, Central Provinces. of the 18th September, received on the 26th idem, eulogizes Mr. Greany, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Harda, for the arrangements made by him for the regulation of the Muharram and the Dol processions at that place. Religious feeling ran high, but he was able to prevent the occurrence of any riots. The Dol processions, accompanied with music and singing, passed the *tázia* of Mahbub Shah, Faqir, and the Muharram processions the Bhuskute's temple. At one place a pipal tree (*Ficus religiosa*) interfered with the free passage of the *tázias*. The Musalmáns desired to cut off some branches of the tree, while the Hindus protested, and a rupture was imminent, but Mr. Greany was equal to the occasion. He tied up the branches, but still the *tázias* could not pass. On this he demolished a municipal house situated close by, in order to make way for the *tázias*.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The Prayág Samáchár (Allahabad), of the 23rd September, complains that the roughs and bad characters at Allahabad are a great nuisance and frequently molest the people. On the morning of the 19th idem, a man who was on his way to the river was attacked and severely beaten with bludgeons by two bad characters. It is a matter of surprise and regret that the police do not interfere with the roughs, but allow them to prowl about the streets armed with deadly weapons.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The Hindustáni (Lucknow), of the 22nd September, says that the Inspector of Schools in Oudh has lately sent round a very curious circular to the headmasters of schools. He in-

Circulation,
300 copies.

forwards the headmasters that the Director of Public Instruction has forbidden the use of keys and commentaries, and directs them to destroy all such books which may be found in the hands of schoolboys. The cream of the joke lies in the fact that the Inspector frankly adds that he is himself preparing a glossary for the Middle Class Reader, and means that that alone shall be used! Has he not rendered himself amenable to the charge of taking advantage of his official position?

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
245 copies.

A man run over and killed by a train on the Rajputana-Malwa line in Nimer, Central Provinces.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 25th September, complains that a cowherd was lately run over and killed by a railway train on the Rajputana-Malwa line between the Attar and Khedi stations in the Nimer district, and that such unfortunate accidents frequently occur owing to the want of fencing on the line. The Deputy Commissioner should ask the railway authorities to provide the necessary fencing.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF EXAMIN.	CONSULTATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Tajammul Hussain ...	Sep. 21st	Sep. 26th	240 copies.
2	<i>Agra Pesh</i>	... " " " "	... Urdu	... "	... Amir Khan	" 20th	" 25th	200 " "
3	<i>Dawn-i Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	... Urdu	... "	... Ashraf Ali	" 24th	" 26th	125 " "
4	<i>Akhbar-i Islam</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... "	... Muqarrab Hussain	" "	" 28th	68 " "
5	<i>Alam-i-Tasvir</i>	... Cawnpore	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Khán.	" "	" "	250 " "
6	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	... Urdu-English	... Bi-weekly	... Rahmat-ullah	" 17th	" 25th	498 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
7	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	... Almora	... Hindi	... Weekly	... Sadá Námd	" 28th	" 25th	76 copies.
8	<i>Amr-i-Akhbar</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... "	... Amir Ali	" "	" 26th & 28th,	150 " "
9	<i>Ajeman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... "	... Kishun Lal	" "	" 26th	164 " "
10	<i>Aedd</i>	... Moradabad	... Urdu	... "	... Ahmad Ali	" "	" 27th	240 " "
11	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad	... Urdu	... "	... Kishun Sarup	" "	" 28th	200 " "
12	<i>Charpúz</i>	... Bareilly	... Urdu	... "	... Kunj. Vihári Lal	" "	" 29th	178 " "
13	<i>Dabába-i-Qáisarí</i>	... Bareilly	... Urdu	... "	... Thékur Prássad	" "	" 25th	300 " "
14	<i>Dabába-i-Sikandarí</i>	... Rámpur	... Urdu	... "	... Muhammad Hussain	" "	" "	300 " "
15	<i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	... Hindi	... Tri-monthly	... Aminu-l-dín	" 23rd	" 24th	468 copies.
16	<i>Dinkar Prákás</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Monthly	... Rám Dás Yármá	" 20th	" 24th	227 " "
17	<i>Firdá</i>	... Gorakhpur	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Nizám Ahmed	Sep. 24th	Sep. 27th	550 " "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF EXAMINER.	CIRCULATION.
18	<i>Golam-i-Nigār</i>	...	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Sadiq-i-l-din	Sep. 20th	Sep. 29th	150 copies.
19	<i>Hindostan</i>	...	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	" 22nd, 28th,	" 24th, " 26th,	415 "
20	<i>Hindustan</i>	...	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varma	" 22nd	" 25th	300 "
21	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	...	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahavir Prasad	" 21st & 25th,	" 27th & 30th,	100 "
22	<i>Jatīya-i-Bādī</i>	...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	" 17th & 25th,	" 27th & 28th,	125 "
23	<i>Jam-i-Jāmeh</i>	...	Urdu	...	Jamshed Ali	" 8th & 16th,	" 30th	150 "
24	<i>Kārnāmagī</i>	...	Urdu	...	Muhammad Yaqub	" 23rd	" 26th	250 "
25	<i>Kālikā Patrikā</i>	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Lakshmi Shankar	" 27th	" 28th	500 copies (including 242 copies taken by Government).
26	<i>Kāyātī Akhādar</i>	...	Urdu	...	Misra, M.A.	" 24th	" 27th	1,200 copies.
27	<i>Kāyātī Reformer</i>	...	Hindi	...	Budra Prasad	" 21st	" 25th	...
28	<i>Kāyātī Shudh Chit- tak</i>	...	Hindi	...	Thakur Prasad	" 23rd	" 27th	...
29	<i>Kāyātī Upkārak</i>	...	Urdu	...	Nārāyan Prasad	" 17th & 21st,	" 24th	300 copies.
30	<i>Mārātī-i-Asāq</i>	...	Agra	...	Mesbar Ahsan Khan	" 21st	" 27th	200 "
31	<i>Mārātī Gazette</i>	...	Pilibhit	" 16th & 23rd,	" 28th	130 "
32	<i>Mashī-i-Qāisār</i>	...	Jodhpur	...	Ghulam Muhammad	" 25th	" 26th	115 "
33	<i>Mātātī-Nār</i>	...	Lucknow	...	Gauri Shankar	" 21st	" 25th	50 "

34	<i>Mawj-i-Nurbuddá</i>	Hoshangabad	Urdu	26th & 29th,
35	<i>Mashári-l-Ziráf</i>	Meerut	Urdu	195
36	<i>Máfir-i-Níroa</i>	Bijner	Weekly	18th & 25th,
37	<i>Máfir-i-Am</i>	Agra	Tri-monthly	29th
38	<i>Náygar-i-Zías</i>	Moradabad	Weekly	20th
39	<i>Nájmu-l-Akhád</i>	Etawah	24th	100
40	<i>Nájmu-l-Hind</i>	Moradabad	25th	250
41	<i>Nájmu-l-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	25th	25th
42	<i>Nájim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	25th	27th
43	<i>Nájim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	25th	175
44	<i>Návir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	25th	28th
45	<i>Násim Akhbár</i>	Lucknow	25th	175
46	<i>Náámu-l-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	25th	175
47	<i>Návir-i-Anúr-</i>	Cawnpore	25th	25th
48	<i>Náyga Sudhá</i>	Harda	25th	87
49	<i>Qádhi Akhbár</i>	English	25th	400
50	<i>Qudá Puncch</i>	Lucknow	25th	400
51	<i>Prayág Samádáhár</i>	Urdu	25th	250
52	<i>Rájá-i-Akhád</i>	Benares	25th	250
53	<i>Ráhbar</i>	Moradabad	25th	25th
54	<i>Ráhnumá-i-Chung-i</i>	Agra	25th	100
55	<i>Rájputána Gazette</i>	Ajmere	25th	60
56	<i>Rájzu-l-Akhád</i>	Gorakhpur	25th	601
57	<i>Rohilkhand Puncch</i>	Moradabad	25th	325
58	<i>Rozánah</i>	Lucknow	25th	150
59	<i>Saijan Kirti Sudhákár</i>	Udaipur	25th	75
60	<i>Sárád Akhbár</i>	Agra	25th	108

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

Legend.
1st Oct., 1880.

Cost, Reporter on the Vermonter Press of Upper Ledge.

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FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 7th October, 1889.

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